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## REVIEWS AND NOTES.

*Sweden—Historical and Statistical Handbook by Order of the Swedish Government.* Edited by J. Guinchard. Second Edition, English Issue. Stockholm Government Printing Office, 1914. First part "Land and People," 781 pp. Second part "Industries," 758 pp.

In 1900 the first edition of this handbook under the editorship of Dr. Gustav Sundbärg was published in French on account of the Paris Universal Exposition. An edition in Swedish followed this in 1901 and in English in 1904.

In 1912 the present editor was commissioned to publish a new edition. In view of the Baltic Exhibition it was decided to publish a German issue and this was completed in May, 1914. It was originally planned to follow this with a Swedish issue but on account of the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition it was decided to publish an English issue first. This will be followed by the Swedish issue. The work under consideration is the second English edition.

The first volume dealing with Land and People is divided into five main divisions: Physical Geography, the Swedish People, Constitution and Administration, Education and Mental Culture, and Social Movements. To the average reader of these publications, the second and fifth of these chapters will probably possess the most interest. A large mass of statistical material is given upon moral conditions, criminality, customs and mode of life, and dwellings. This is well arranged and illustrated with maps and charts. Under social movements considerable space is given to labor questions and social politics. Such topics as Immigration, Unemployment, and Cost of Living are considered. The closing section of the book is devoted to a consideration of social movements. Under this heading we find the care of the needy and destitute, efforts in social hygiene, social rescue work, protection of children, eugenics, and the work of the Swedish National Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Two short sections are devoted to political economy and sociology and to statistics. The latter was written by K. A. Edin. It deals principally with the various statistical bureaus of Sweden and gives in some cases very brief biographies of the men who have been most prominent in statistical work in the country.

The second part discusses the natural resources of Sweden, agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacture, commerce, banking, and a general synopsis of trade and industrial legislation. All of the principal industries of Sweden are treated in a separate section. Charts are used in many cases to illustrate the growth of these industries. By means of well drawn maps, the deposits of ores and coal are shown. Other maps give the location of the railways, canals, and waterways of the kingdom.

Hundreds of illustrations are scattered throughout the volumes. No one can read this work without receiving a comprehensive impression of Sweden, her people, her resources, and her activities. The scheme of the

work was elaborate and the chapters are well balanced. The aim of the Riksdag has apparently been accomplished. The work of editing such a publication was by no means an easy one but it has been well done.

WM. B. BAILEY.

### A SIMPLE METHOD FOR FINDING THE MOVING AVERAGE.

In the *Quarterly Publications* of the American Statistical Association for December, 1915, Mr. King, of the University of Wisconsin, offers a new method for obtaining the moving average of an historical variable. His method is certainly simpler than the long direct method, and also preferable to some short-cut methods. A method, however, which is still simpler than the one put forth by Mr. King has been used by the writer in statistical work in the University of Minnesota. It involves only three operations, namely, summation, subtraction, and division, whereas the other involves four.

1. Summate the items of the variable on the adding machine, taking sub-total for each item entered, including the first. The result is seen in the adduced representation of an adding machine slip which has been elaborated into a table. The sub-totals are marked with an asterisk. They may be numbered if convenient. The figures given are the average prices of cotton for the decade 1890-1899. The wave length is here for convenience taken to include only five items of the series.

Year.	Average Annual Price of Cotton in Cents per Pound. Sub-totals Marked with an Asterisk.	Five Year Group Totals.	Moving Average or Trend.
1890.....	8.6 8.6*		
1891.....	7.3 15.9*		
1892.....	8.4 24.3*		
1893.....	7.5 31.8*		
1894.....	5.9 37.7*	37.7	7.5
1895.....	8.2 45.9*		
1896.....	7.3 53.2*	37.3	7.5
1897.....	5.6 58.8*	37.3	7.5
1898.....	4.9 63.7*	34.5	6.9
1899.....	7.6 71.3*	31.9	6.4
		33.6	6.7

2. To obtain the total for each successive group of five items subtraction is necessary. Obviously, the total for the group of the first five items is the fifth sub-total. The total for the second group is obtained by sub-